

LNS

December 18, 1971

#400

Packet #400
December 18, 1971

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Ceding Haiti to the Texans?! Government Makes Deal with U.S. Businessmen.....	1
The War Comes to Springfield, Ohio: Don Luce Tours Middle America.....	2
South Africa: Open Graves Wait for Black Infants.....	3
Huey Free at last! Four Years and three Trials Later.....	4
A Film Review: Joe Hill, the Celluloid Romantic.....	5
New American Movement Has Initial Meeting.....	6
Military in Shock over Nuclear Weapons Charge In Japan: GI's are Scapegoats.....	7
Fire at the Covered Wagon Coffeehouse Idaho GI Project Attacked.....	8
Does Asia Hava Ford in Its Future?.....	9
"See You in San Diego" Radical Coalition Puts Flesh on the Slogan.....	11
Radical Post John Sinclair Gets Out of Jail After Massive Michigan Youth Rally.....	15

COVER: Photo of a Bolivian Tin Mine -- see story on page 8 of Packet #399. Credit LNS.

War Crimes Photos (see story on page 1 of Packet #399).....	P-1
Drawings and Cartoons: Ad from Canadian Newspaper, Legal Tender, Season's Greetings, Hard Drugs.....	P-2
Graphic from Peace Calendar, Councilman Clod, Tank, Cake, Puppets, Away for the Weekend (see story on page 9).....	P-3
Photos from Ann Arbor (see story on page 15) Crowd at rally, John Sinclair with his Daughters.....	P-4
Allen Ginsberg, John and Yoko.....	P-5

TABLE OF MALCONTENTS

COLLECTIVE: Steffi Brooks, Anne Dockery, Beryl Epstein, Howie Epstein, Ted Franklin, Sally Hamann, Pam Harding, Andy Marx, Kathy Mulvihill, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Jessica Siegel

COMRADES: Linda Elovitz, Rozzie Melnicoff, Safra Epstein, J. & P. Morgan

CORRESPONDENTS: David Moberg (Chicago), Schofield Coryell (Paris), Jon Gage and Doug Porter (San Diego), Richard Trench

CORRECTION! There is a mistake in the poem, Law and Order, on page 11 of Packet #399. The seventh line from the end should read:

There is one rule now in this empire

LIBERATION News Service Second Class Postage
Packet #400 Paid at New York, NY
December 18, 1971

160 Claremont Avenue
New York, New York 10027
(212) 749-2200

Published Twice a week
Subscriptions: \$20 a month, \$240 a year

Copyright 1971 by Liberation News Service

IF YOU'RE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY-PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER **

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16 -----

* * *
Two days before the rally, the Michigan State legislature passed a new drug law under which the possession of marijuana would be classified as a misdemeanor with a maximum sentence of one year in jail. Since the quantity involved in John's case was less than 1/40 of an ounce, his crime would probably be considered "use" which now carries a maximum of 90 days in jail.

Referring to the bill's passage, Leni Sinclair of the Rainbow People's Party said, "We can't help but take some credit for ourselves, because we started working for the lessening of marijuana penalties back in 1966... It's not a perfect bill by any means, but is a great step forward."

The same sort of systematic popular pressure which the Rainbow People developed to change the marijuana laws apparently succeeded in springing John, who is the party's chairman and most prolific writer. The new law does not provide for automatic commutation of lengthy sentences dating back to the old law. Yet faced with the reality of a highly successful rally of 15,000 young people applauding the hell out of national Movement figures whenever they mentioned the word "revolution", the seven justices of the Michigan Supreme Court drafted their own escape route. They didn't want to see the size of the next revolution-and-rock rally.

At the final moment, John's lawyers didn't have to lift a finger. The motion granting appeal bond was drafted by the Court itself.

-30-

[See graphics to accompany this story]

CEDING HAITI TO THE TEXANS?
HAITIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES DEAL WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN

by Greg Chamberlain

American Report/LIBERATION News Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti(LNS) -- The clause is a strange one to find in a business contract, but its message is clear enough: "No concession or agreement shall be granted to or made with a communist Government or with a firm controlled by one and no subversive activity shall be permitted on the island."

The island is the lush, mountainous, romantic Ile de la Tortue, six miles off the north coast of Haiti, from which English, French and Dutch pirates -- the original buccaneers -- once attacked Spanish treasure ships as they passed through the Caribbean on their way back to enrich seventeenth century Europe.

The contract, signed a few months ago, is between the Duvalier family dictatorship and a group of Texans to whom the Duvaliers have virtually ceded the island for 99 years. Tortue, whose only inhabitants at present are 5,000 desperately poor peasants, will become a bustling tourist and gambling center, complete with gaudily garbed Americans unloading their excess wealth.

The anticommunist clause, which bluntly states the interests of both parties, is a sign of the quietly frantic struggle the U.S. government is now waging in Haiti to keep the republic from slipping into political chaos in the wake of Papa Doc's death and thereby shattering what is left of the Pax Americana in the Caribbean.

Haiti is only 46 miles from Cuba, and Clinton Knox, the black U.S. ambassador in Port-au-Prince, is trying hard, after the example of his colleague Ellsworth Bunker in Saigon, to persuade the Haitian ruling clique to cool its increasingly dangerous internal quarrels in exchange for a promise of resumed U.S. aid. Chaos, and subsequently some form of U.S. military intervention, possibly to head off a leftist threat as in the neighboring Dominican Republic in 1965, would be decidedly unwelcome to President Nixon with only 14 months to go before he stands for re-election.

Haiti is -- though in a less blatant way -- just as obscene an example of a U.S. client state as South Vietnam. And the irony is that as it begins to drag itself into the twentieth century economically, the U.S. grip only tightens. More than a hundred light manufacturing firms, almost all American, have set up plants in Haiti in the past three years to take advantage of the plentiful and cheap (less than one dollar a day) labor to turn out finished or semifinished goods for re-export. But they do not reinvest their profits in Haiti and rarely train Haitians for management.

The entire primary export economy, except for coffee (grown mostly by individual peasants and shipped by local German exporters), is in American hands. Sugar, bauxite, and sisal are produced by old-established and mostly unenterprising U.S. firms that have taken advantage of political instability to extract highly lucrative -- and

unfair -- terms from past Haitian governments.

The ruling elite, now as always, have provided little else but corrupt and incompetent government, and Haiti, once the richest colony in the world, has long been reduced to the rank of beggar state. There is a ritual plea for money or aid in almost every speech by a government official within earshot of any politician from abroad.

The closeness of the United States and the constant need for aid helped to develop the whole mentality of submission to a foreign white society among Haitians. A Haitian with any ambition aspires from his earliest years to leave for the United States; last year some 10,000 left their country to live here. The allure of a society and culture that seduces because of its excitement, and limitless materialism seems irresistible. The colorful peasant markets of Port-au-Prince are piled high with irrelevant American-made semiluxury items -- toothpaste, portfolio cases, cosmetics; U.S. banknotes and coins circulate freely alongside the local currency, the gourde.

Those who acquire an education and technical training abroad generally stay there, leaving their country drained of skilled labor and administrators. There are more Haitians practicing medicine in Montreal alone than the whole of Haiti.

The successors to Papa Doc are unlikely to try to change this overall state of pathetic dependence and cultural erosion. The slightly greater efficiency of the Government now that Papa Doc is gone only means a greater inflow of foreign industries and a resumption, expected shortly, of military and large-scale economic aid. Both will strengthen the U.S. stranglehold.

The Caribbean is still a U.S. pond, in spite of the occasional Soviet submarine off the Cuban coast. Indeed, one of the wildest stories current in Port-au-Prince is that oil has been discovered off Haiti but that its existence is being kept secret for fear that Haiti may begin to arouse the interest of the communist bloc. Another story is that the Canadian-American operators of the copper mine in northwestern Haiti are spiriting away millions of dollars worth of gold a year from the mine without paying any tax to the government.

Wild and apocryphal these tales may be, but they illustrate the general feeling among Haitians that their country is defenseless against foreign exploiters. And as foreign ownership and plunder expands, a nationalist resentment, mainly anti-American, grows.

Although there is relatively little organized expression of it so far and virtually no communist or other leftist activity inside Haiti itself, there are plenty of politicians, and a few army officers, who have such sympathies or are simply strongly anti-American. "The Americans have never understood us," a senior government minister told me with some bitter-

more...

ness.

The new Texan buccaneers are helping it all along, too. When 200 Haitians working on the Tortue development struck recently for more pay, they were all summarily dismissed. The firm's vice-president remarked, "One dollar a day is already too much for a Haitian worker."

-30-

THE WAR COMES TO SPRINGFIELD, OHIO:

DON LUCE TOURS MIDDLE AMERICA

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio (LNS) -- Peggy Hanna is a thirty year old housewife and mother of five who lives in an integrated neighborhood on the outskirts of Springfield, Ohio. She is Catholic; her husband works as an investment counselor.

Peggy says she was never very active in the peace movement till last February, when she and another Springfield woman, Karen Duncan, were among 180 Americans chosen by the American Friends Service Committee to meet with the delegations from North Vietnam, South Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the United States in Paris.

Her experience on that trip set her to work. "The only delegation that refused to see us was the American one," Peggy said. "And don't think that didn't make us think a little. Our own government! The Vietnamese, of course went out of their way to help us."

Now, as head of Springfield People for Peace, Peggy arranged to have Don Luce come to Springfield with his Indochina Mobile Education Project.

Don's activities date back a good deal further than Peggy's.

Twelve years ago he went to South Vietnam as part of International Volunteer Services (IVS), to help the Vietnamese in the Mekong Delta grow better sweet potatoes. He realized soon enough, that sweet potatoes were of minor importance to the Vietnamese people, compared to the task of ending the war.

Don eventually became director of IVS in Vietnam, but found that in that position he was not much better able to help the war situation than he was in the potato fields.

He left IVS and became a journalist in South Vietnam. His years of experience there helped him get around until last spring when he was expelled from South Vietnam for "special reasons." The reason was that Don had severely embarrassed the South Vietnamese government by uncovering the story of the "tiger cages" on Con Son island with help from some friends and their map.

This map is now part of the Indochina mobile project, which is in its sixth month of travel across the country. Chris Jenkins, who travelled with Don through Ohio explained the project in the Indochina Chronicle, a newsletter put out by the Indochina Resource Center in Washington,

"Don's project is a multi-media one. He, of course is the central medium. But we have cultural artifacts, films and music, and the exhibit itself.

"The photos and drawings in the exhibit depict the history and cultures of Indochina, the people and the land."

"I have come to Springfield (or Dayton, Columbus, Logan, Canton...) for two reasons," Don tells the people he meets on the trip. "The first is to say that the Vietnamese are people. The second is to say that the war is not winding down, but is changing tactically from a ground war to an air war in which electronic battle field technology is playing an ever greater role."

'This is Wallace Country' or 'This is the heart of Republicanism' or 'This is really a Southern town', they warned Chris in Springfield. But the project aims for the small communities of middle America.

Don and Chris unloaded the microbus and set up the exhibit in a shopping center with the help of some of Springfield's People for Peace.

"We could have gone to Antioch College in nearby Yellow Springs. But we had really come to talk to the people of Springfield."

The exhibit draws a mixed crowd, mostly favorable but with a handful of unsympathetic people -- the father of a POW in North Vietnam, and a few John Birchers who come to take notes.

Among those enthusiastic about the exhibit was a woman in Canton, Ohio who talked about her efforts to find out about her son who is missing in Indochina. She had been to Paris, Laos and Washington.

"You can't trust those people in Washington. They're just politicians. I have more trust in the Vietnamese than I do in that Nixon," she said, reflecting, as many did throughout the trip, the extent of the anti-war, anti-Nixon feeling in the United States. She said she got more information from Dave Dellinger than she did from Washington.

Chris told about trying to draw out some of the people who still need some convincing.

In Canton Ohio he met two women who came not to see the exhibit, but just to collect the literature. When they stormed off Chris called them back to tell them there was a small charge for the literature.

"They knew they'd blown it. After all, it isn't very patriotic to steal." After a few minutes they opened up and eventually spent hours at the exhibit. "We talked about POW's, the blood-bath, how America could help... When they left they shook my hand, and thanked me for listening to them. They suggested that my argument might be more effective if I cut off my beard."

In Logan, Ohio, a small Appalachian town of 7000 Don and Chris set up the display in the parish house of the Presbyterian church and spoke to a group there. Don had been scheduled to speak at the high school but one of the teachers thought he

more...

was "un-American" and the talk was cancelled.

But after his first day in town the Logan Daily News ran as its headline "250 U.S. Warplanes Hit North of DMZ". Underneath was a picture and a story about Don's talk. That day over 1000 students and teachers came to talk to them and see the exhibit.

The tour is exhausting but rewarding. Don and Chris find a lot of anti-war sentiment coupled with a lot of frustration. "I've written my congressman but the war still goes on" they are told over and over. The bus keeps a busy schedule-- always trying to do more and to reach as many people as possible.

When asked how long the tour will last Don says, "until the war ends."

* * *

People interested in hosting Don Luce and his exhibit should write to him c/o The Indochina Resource Center, 1322 18th St. NW, Washington DC 20036.

--30--

[We have no photos of the exhibit itself but many of the photos that are in the exhibit have appeared in LNS--especially those from North Vietnam.]

SOUTH AFRICA:

OPEN GRAVES WAIT FOR BLACK INFANTS

Right On/LIBERATION News Service

DIMBAZA, South Africa (LNS) -- Dimbaza is a resettlement camp 12 miles from the small Eastern Cape city of King Williamstown, South Africa -- a place where unwanted, "superfluous" Africans are dumped by the South African government when it no longer needs or desires their presence in the white cities.

There are approximately 25 Dimbaza's in South Africa some with names that testify to their nature like Limehill, Morsgat, Devil's Hole. They all have many things in common: inaccessibility, barrenness, remoteness, and most often hopelessness.

Under South Africa's laws, 87 per cent of the land is reserved for the whites who comprise approximately 13 per cent of the population. The 13-15 million nonwhites are relegated to "tribal reserves", "native homelands", "locations", or "townships". But the worst kind of relegation, short of banishment or exile, is a "resettlement scheme", South Africa's euphemism for a dumping ground.

Last May a 32-year-old Anglican priest, David Russell, "noticed this township beginning to erupt over the hill". He undertook to work with the rapidly swelling numbers of refugees, and for months wrote letters to authorities pleading for help...to no avail.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, stung by Russell's vigil, chided him: it was a clergyman's job to look after his people's spirit-

ual nutrition, "but the position becomes impossible if clergymen must tell us what food people get, and how much they must get, and when they must get it."

Russell was reporting some statistics of the Dimbaza resettlement scheme. At Dimbaza 38 children were buried within two months -- death from malnutrition. There were 68 open graves waiting for more children expected to die within the next six weeks. The total population of Dimbaza is about 7,000.

Dimbaza was created by the same process as most of the South African Government's other resettlement schemes. An African location near a white city is needed by the growing city as a white suburb. It is arbitrarily declared 'white' by the government, and all nonwhite residents are moved out. Bulldozers come in and level the homes, and trucks cart people off as if they were cattle.

They are dumped by the hundreds and thousands in further remote areas. Not one of these areas has ever proven capable of sustaining the life of those dumped there. For the most part they are sandy, barren, untillable areas, requiring walks of miles to the nearest store.

From Dimbaza, the bus fare to King Williamstown for the 400-man work force is 54 cents each way. And jobs are few. Some men have temporary work putting up houses at the camp at pay of \$27 a month. Their rental is \$4 monthly. Those who suffer most at Dimbaza are widows and their children, who constitute the largest percentage.

As is often the case in resettlement areas, the population is at least 90 per cent women, children and old people. The men are away in the cities performing house-boy duties for the white "baas", or working in the gold or diamond mines at one-tenth the salary of their white counterparts.

It is against South Africa's laws for the families of these African workers to live with them in the white cities. Thus the women, children and old people are designated "superfluous" and are "endorsed out" by the government to lives of lonely poverty in the remote areas that are arbitrarily assigned to them.

Why doesn't the world know about such places? That's an easy one to answer. It is illegal in South Africa for anyone to visit the areas, or to publish statistics about them, or take pictures, or make reports.

Father Cosmos Desmond, a 35-year-old Roman Catholic priest, wrote a book entitled The Discarded People that made explicit the horror visited upon those who are resettled by the South African Government. His reward was being placed under house arrest and a banning order last June 28.

That film that was smuggled out of South Africa in 1968 by members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress and shown on N.B.C. won an Emmy Award here as a superb documentary. But its

filmmakers risked their lives in shooting it. And no one in South Africa can see it because it is banned.

The particular nature of the horror of life for nonwhites in white-ruled South Africa is unique in that it is all very legal and proper. It is written into the Constitution that nonwhites can have no political parties, form no labor unions, own no permanent property.

In addition, they are required to carry passbooks on their persons at all times. These passbooks stipulate the conditions under which nonwhites are allowed in the white areas -- as labor units --and if the passbook is not in order (and many times when it is!) there are arbitrary arrests.

Hundreds of nonwhites are arrested and imprisoned daily on pass offenses. And it is not uncommon for such prisoners, who have no legal rights whatsoever, to be "sold" to the highest bidding white farmer as slave labor on remote farms to work off their prison terms.

Statistics regarding deaths of African children by malnutrition are hard to come by. In 1967 the South African Government passed a law ending the requirement to register all such deaths, since so few white children die of malnutrition. In that year approximately 40,000 African children died of it. Because of the law, precise statistics are no longer available.

Last May, Judge William H. Booth of the Criminal Court of New York City, a prominent black churchman and community leader, visited South Africa to attend the trial of the now-sentenced Anglican Dean of the Johannesburg cathedral. (The Dean was sentenced to five years for "Terrorism" because he had given food and clothing to families of political prisoners.) Although the trial was postponed from May, Judge Booth was able to see some startling things while he was there.

"At Dimbaza I saw 62 open graves being prepared for children who will die under one year of age. Thirty-eight had died in the previous month. Fifty-one per cent of all Dimbaza children die before age one, usually because of malnutrition."

This is the country whose white population has a standard of living second only to the U.S. Gold and diamonds abound. Jet planes streak through the sky, and 260 major U.S. corporations have investments there. The white cities' skylines have billboards and neon lights advertising Pepsi-Cola, Standard Oil, Westinghouse, Firestone.

-30-

VIETNAMESE NEWSPAPERS AVAILABLE

NEW YORK (LNS)--Copies are available of Vietnam Courier, put out in Hanoi, and South Vietnam in Struggle, put out by the NLF. Send 25¢ for postage to Liberation News Service, 160 Claremont Ave., New York, NY, 10027.

HUEY FREE AT LAST! FOUR YEARS AND THREE TRIALS LATER

ALAMEDA, Calif.(LNS)--Four years, and three trials later, Huey P. Newton, leader of the California-based Black Panther Party, is finally up from under the 1967 manslaughter rap which kept him in prison for two and a half years.

Huey's third trial ended in a hung jury on December 11 and the prosecution has three days to decide whether to push for a fourth trial--something Newton's lawyer Charles Garry termed "unprecedented harassment."

When reporters asked DA Donald Whyte, who by this time had a personal stake in Huey's conviction, if he wanted a fourth trial, he answered "Hell, yes", but Presiding Criminal Court Judge William Hayes decided otherwise on December 15. The reason? Not enough evidence--a fact the defense has pointed out consistently throughout the long and drawn out court battle.

Trial three really had little to distinguish it from trial two. Again the jury was all-white and chosen from the seven communities that make up Alameda County rather than the largely black community of Oakland where Newton lives.

Prosecution evidence that Huey did indeed shoot and kill Oakland policeman John Frey on Oct. 28, 1967 remained virtually the same too. DA Whyte again depicted Huey on the night of the shootout celebrating the last day of a three year probation period for an assault charge by purchasing matchboxes of marijuana and driving around with a 9 mm automatic in his car. When stopped by the cops, the DA said the Newton shot Patrolman Frey because he was frightened that the grass and gun would be discovered.

Garry emphasized for the third time that Newton's car was stopped by the cops because it was a known Panther car; that Frey frisked him in a degrading manner and then struck and shot him because Newton began to read his rights from a first year law book which he kept in his car.

As in the preceeding trial, Garry pointed to valuable defense evidence which the prosecution mysteriously "lost" and to the contradictory testimony presented by two star prosecution witnesses.

The strength of Garry's arguments plus the sheer absurdity of a third trial had its influence on the jury. Newton's second trial ended in an 11-1 deadlock for conviction while the third ended up 6-6 after a day and a half of deliberations.

Huey served two and a half years on a 2-15 sentence before his conviction was overturned in late summer of 1970 by an appeals court ruling that the judge gave the jury faulty instructions. He neglected to tell the jury that at the time the DA claims Huey fired the shot killing Frey, he was very likely unconscious from a bullet wound in the stomach.

-30-

HUEY IS FREE--WHEEE!

A FILM REVIEW:
JOE HILL, THE CELLULOID ROMANTIC

Shelter/LIBERATION News Service

At the turn of the century, a socialist revolution appeared as a very real possibility in the United States. Two decades of radical union and anarchist organizing had inspired a rebellious attitude among workers which makes the complaints over Phase Two look like a lovers' quarrel.

Repression and official violence fanned the flames of discontent in the crowded, dingy, and rapidly growing cities of industrial America. In 1886 eight anarchists were executed for alleged participation in a riot at Chicago's Haymarket Square. In 1892, Federal troops crushed the Homestead Steel strike, in 1894, the Pullman strike. Businessmen and government fought bitterly against attempts to organize workers and lived in righteous fear of revolution. And radical ideas spread in every direction.

In 1904, the year before the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) was founded, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, polled more than 400,000 votes, and by 1912, nearly one million. In the second decade of this century, the government decided to stage a decisive attack on the popular radicals.

The murder of Joe Hill, songwriter and organizer for the I.W.W. (also known as the Wobblies), in 1915 signalled the beginning of the systematic destruction of a movement--a campaign that ended roughly a decade later with the executions of Sacco and Vanzetti.

There is now a film called "Joe Hill", made by Bo Widerberg, a Swedish director. Much more is known about other Wobblies, but Joe is now at the center of their mythical legacy. He had been a Wobbly only four years when he was arrested but he had already written many spirited songs of the workers' struggle.

As he awaited execution, his correspondence with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Big Bill Haywood, reflected a man concerned with revolution, not with death. His last note to Haywood is surely the most poignant in American labor history:

"Goodbye, Bill. I die a true blue rebel. Don't waste time mourning. Organize."

As for the movie, well, it's not quite Joe Hill and it's not quite the Wobblies, as John from Shelter, Kansas City's underground, argues in this review:

With a title song by Joan Baez, an ad with a sturdy handsome man cradling a guitar, and his life
(CONTINUED ON THE TOP OF THE NEXT COLUMN)

Since 1955, Americans have doubled their number of cars, tripled the electric power consumption, and increased tenfold the consumption of plastics.

summed up in a neat phrase--"Joe did more than complain about the world. . . he changed it," the film industry thought it had a winner. With current interest in "revolutionary" films at an all time high, the industry knew Joe Hill would pay good returns. They were right.

Joe Hill fits beautifully into what is by now a cinematic cliché--the portrait of a rebel (who is invariably a loser). The Industrial Workers of the World, much persecuted during its existence, much romanticized since, takes a back seat to its most colorful martyr. In fact, the film aims more than one below the belt blow at the IWW.

Two party 'regulars' awaiting the outcome of Joe's trial on charges of murdering a grocer, cynically wonder if the cause will be better served if Joe is found guilty and martyred than if he wins the case. Joe is found guilty and the film moves into an overplayed execution scene.

After his body is cremated, the party grinds up his ashes and mails them to chapters around the world in a contrived envelope-licking scene. The ash-mailers are not even dedicated enough to resist interrupting their task to enjoy a rollicking dance upstairs, and casually joke, "Joe wouldn't mind." The effect is to elevate the romantic individual while putting down the collective efforts of a revolutionary workers union.

The movie cleans up Joe's character so he will be a more appealing rebel. There is a heart-rending scene in which Joe pleads with his jailer to lock the doors of his cell so he won't escape through the fault of his friend. This strays far from the historical Joe Hill who barricaded himself in his cell when the guards came to take him to the firing squad. In the end, he fought them off with a broken broom stick rather than submit.

Two hackneyed film roles are grafted onto the story, both of them women's roles. There is a short sequence with a wronged lover, who Joe leaves carelessly behind when he decides to move on. And then there is an unattainable beauty whisked away from Joe by an opera star. She appears later in the film while Joe is singing an organizing song to a crowd. Joe runs to her gleaming carriage and grips her arm and they gaze hopelessly into each others liquid eyes.

The film does have strengths. But I kept feeling that it could have been a great movie if the money-hungry film barons had kept hands off and left production of the film to someone who had a political understanding of the film subject. The Wobblies, hobo radicals with a down-home style, never came across with clarity.

The film does catch a glimpse of the free speech campaigns of the Wobblies when a town bans radical street speeches. Hundreds of workers would stream into town during these campaigns, each man waiting his turn to climb onto the soap box and be arrested until the town would finally give in because the price of trying everyone was

too high.

A scene of repression in the film comes through strongly when a vigilante band rounds up a group of workers and forces them to kiss the flag and sing the national anthem or have the shit beat out of them. There is a short and historically accurate scene in which a train from Colorado dumps a load of striking miners in the middle of Kansas so they can't interfere back in the mountains when scabs are brought into the mines to take their places.

And of course the romantic freight hopping scenes would warm anyone, especially if you've done your share of hitching rides.

Leaving the theater, having spilled several dollars into someone else's pocket to see another film industry radical, I dreamed a bit -- if only we could get our hands on some good film making equipment and learn how to use it.

-30-

[Note to editors: A lot of you have probably heard of NAM. We sent one of our staff to their initial meeting in Davenport, Iowa over Thanksgiving. We thought you would be interested in having a report from the conference.]

NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT HAS INITIAL MEETING

DAVENPORT, Iowa (LNS) -- Four hundred people came to Davenport, Iowa on Thanksgiving weekend to work on a national program for the New American Movement, a new national organization. At this point NAM is attempting to build a movement by organizing around issues which affect the majority of Americans, including themselves, and by projecting socialism as the alternative to the present American system.

The people represented about 30 local NAM chapters in major cities and towns across the country. Many others came to observe and consider the possibilities of starting a chapter in their area. They came from community organizing projects, from anti-corporate projects, from workplaces and campuses hammering out a program for NAM.

After meeting in specific workshops, three national priorities were chosen by the conference as a whole. They were an economic program, an anti-war, anti-imperialist program and a combination of anti-corporate activities and occupational health and safety.

The economic program, which constitutes the major thrust of the NAM plan suggested eight areas of work in response to Nixon's economic policy. The first was internal education around economics. Another was strike support, giving priority to strikes which attempt to break the wage freeze, wildcats and profitlimiting strikes.

Another major focus of the economic program was discrimination against women on the basis of sex. Demands for child care, equivalent pay for part-time work, no loss of seniority for maternity leaves and an end to sexual tracking in the schools were suggested as issues to fight around. It was suggested that NAM chapters attack channeling of

jobs in particular industries, such as AT & T, where women are shuttled into jobs as operators and other jobs with low pay.

Specific activities, including coalitions with Third World organizations were also suggested, with the issues of price hikes, taxation, and lack of social services being of primary importance. The final area was a plan to form "people's councils" for working people to demand the right to control the economy.

The second national priority program chosen was the anti-war and anti-imperialist program. This program came out of a workshop of 50 people who sharply criticized the anti-anti-imperialist bias in previous NAM documents. They claimed that this bias verged on chauvinism.

The program, approved as a priority by a large majority of the whole conference, included support for national liberation struggles and socialist countries, promotion of the PRG 7-point program as the basis for ending the Vietnam war and a mandate to chapters to include anti-war work in their organizing efforts.

The third priority chosen was anti-corporate activity and occupational health and safety. NAM chapters were encouraged to research corporate influence and activity in the field of foreign policy, to find out who sits on corporation boards of directors and which corporations are dominant locally and how they affect the community.

Around occupational health and safety, concrete activities were suggested for tying health and safety conditions in the workplace to the communities affected by nearby industries -- pollution issues for example.

In addition to these three programs, suggestions came out of workshops on a variety of other subjects: community organizing, campus organizing, elections, health, justice and law, labor, media, youth liberation and agri-business.

There were four women's caucuses during the conference. But the question of exactly what role women will play within NAM was left undecided. Seven of the thirteen members of the National Interim Committee are women (there was a decision that at least 50% of this group must be women), but it was not decided whether to have a national women's caucus or caucuses within each program and chapter.

After the work on programs was completed, a temporary National Interim Committee (NIC) of thirteen people was decided upon. They will be responsible for a program of political education, development of the priority programs, regional structures, fundraising, press relations and establishing a national office and hiring a staff for it.

The committee is also responsible for the NAM Newspaper, whose third issue will be edited by James Weinstein, a member of the NIC and writer for Socialist Revolution.

The NIC is responsible for planning a founding convention in late spring. For more information contact the NAM National Office, Liberty House, 529 Cedar Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn. 55404. -30-

(#400)

December 18, 1971

more...

MILITARY IN SHOCK OVER NUCLEAR WEAPONS CHARGES; GI'S SCAPEGOATS

Pacific News Service/LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- Twenty-one year-old Paul Neighorn speaks in a quiet, gentle voice, and wears huge gold-rimmed glasses, and an oversized fatigue jacket. Today he is a "free man" in the United States. Just two weeks ago, he was a Marine Corps Corporal at the Iwakuni Marine Air Station, 22 miles west of Hiroshima, Japan. He was also an editor of Semper Fi, an anti-war GI newspaper.

"At Iwakuni," Paul says, "They're down on anybody that speaks out. They try to be a very tight base. Even clothing regs and things like that are super petty. And Semper Fi's been publishing for two years now. It pisses them off because a couple of times in that two-year period they've shipped all of the editors out and it doesn't do any good. The paper just keeps going on."

But the Iwakuni base, notorious both for the strength of its anti-war, anti-military movement and the harshness of its commanders, has had a particularly trying few weeks. During that time, Paul Neighorn was threatened with court martial, restricted to barracks, denied legal counsel, put under armed guard, illegally deported from Japan, and just as suddenly, simply "separated" from the Marine Corps here in San Francisco.

All this happened because, on Tuesday, November 16th, Yanosuke Narazaki, a member of the Japanese Diet, rose during the Okinawa Reversion Treaty debate and told the stunned Japanese parliament that he had proof the U.S. was storing nuclear weapons at Iwakuni Air Base. If true, it would be an absolute violation of the U.S.-Japanese Mutual Defense Treaty. Already, the scandal has rocked the Japanese government of Premier Sato.

At the Iwakuni base, GIs showed little surprise. "They just naturally assume that the weapons are there," says Paul. "Then when they find out there's a treaty which prohibits it, that's the thing that startles them."

But among military officials, the shock and embarrassment was overwhelming. After vehement denials, they let two Japanese Defense Agency officials "inspect" the base for nuclear weapons -- an event so rare as to be almost unheard of.

Of course, the question arose: where did Narazaki's precise information, including pictures and a map of the alleged nuclear storage area come from? It is rumored that he received some of his information directly from GIs on the base.

The U.S. military reaction was swift. On November 19, two days after the incident, Paul Neighorn and two other GIs (all editors of Semper Fi) were charged under article 92 of the Military Code with being present at an off-base anti-war demonstration on October 3. They were restricted to barracks, pending trial. A fourth GI, also a Semper Fi editor, was called in and put on restriction, pending investigation, for wearing love beads and "lowering morale" among the troops.

With the help of their civilian attorney, Eric Seitz, the four went through four days of legal maneuvering during which they were first taken off restriction, and then put right back on again. On Wednesday, the 24th, they were informed that orders had been written up to ship them back to the U.S. However, Paul Neighorn and Don Spreuer, each with applications for Conscientious Objector (CO) status pending, refused their orders. They did this knowing that legally the military cannot transfer a soldier from a base until a decision has been made on his CO application.

As a result, both were put under armed guard that night and at 5:30 A.M. on the 20th, all four of them were transferred with "chasers" (guards, in this case armed with billy clubs) to a C-117 aircraft, specially scheduled to take them to Yokota Air Force Base. From there, a DC-8 took them back to the U.S. There the others were simply re-assigned, and Paul Neighorn received his separation papers.

"They didn't have any right to do what they did, I know that," he says. "But I just felt helpless. They're doing it to you. On Thanksgiving day, our lawyer was thrown off base. We were told we didn't have a right to see him, he didn't have a right to see us. There wasn't too much we could do. We didn't even have legal counsel at the end."

Clearly, the Iwakuni nuclear weapons incident, not the October 3 demonstration, prompted the charges. Paul and other Semper Fi editors feel that they provided the military in Japan with "some kind of a scapegoat for everything. They could say: 'Hey, look, Washington, we just shipped four guys out. We're doing our job.'"

However, the U.S. military was unable to charge the four with giving away the Iwakuni information. All four strongly denied any involvement in the incident. "They had absolutely no evidence against us. But we were obviously suspect due to the fact that we were politically involved. And we did have contacts with the Japanese left and all that."

Perhaps equally important, observers at Iwakuni feel that the military was looking for another chance to stamp out the anti-war movement in Japan and to put Semper Fi out of business.

The newspaper itself comes out twice a month. Because of scarce finances, only about 1000 copies are printed, but it gets passed from hand to hand on base. In the end, most of the 7,000 men at Iwakuni see it at least once a month.

Semper Fi, like other underground papers at overseas bases, is Iwakuni's only alternative to Armed Forces radio and TV and the Armed Forces-published Stars and Stripes newspaper.

Semper Fi's coverage is, as Paul puts it, "half international, half local. And we try to relate the two, make people understand why things are happening, try to give them background. I mean they know that Vietnam's going on, but we try to let them know what Standard Oil's position in it is. These GIs haven't been exposed to that before and once they are, they start thinking and asking questions and reading anything they can get

ahold of."

The paper also deals with events like the death of George Jackson, the massive American military presence in Japan, and local repressive acts taken by the Iwakuni military against black and white GIs.

Today, with the four Semper Fi editors gone, the Marine command at Iwakuni is more uptight than ever. "Especially because this next issue came out right on schedule. Not only did the paper continue but it grew larger."

The Marines can't put down anti-war, anti-military feelings simply by shipping out a few guys, says Paul. The reason, he claims, is simply that for each one they ship out, others will come to similar conclusions and step into his place.

"Look at my life," he says. "When I came in I was super gung-ho and stuff. Like I was eighteen at the time and didn't know anything." He spent his first year at the Marine Corps electronics school in San Diego and then 1 1/2 years at the Marine Corps Air Station in Yuma, Arizona. During that time, he felt pretty isolated.

"It didn't take me very long to start changing my mind, but I wasn't ever in contact with any radical groups, so-called; so I never did develop any political line or anything like that. And there was so much dope in Yuma that nobody worried about other things. They just stayed screwed-up.

"When I got to Japan, though, anti-war activity was everywhere. I just stumbled right onto it. About a week after I got to Iwakuni they were having a rock festival. I found a flyer for it, went out to it and two or three nights later I was with the Semper Fi people.

"Once I got involved I knew that's where I wanted to be. It happened pretty naturally. My head was getting there anyway even without any political stuff. I mean you walk down the street and see a super-big building labeled Bank of America. You ask 'Wow! where did they get the money to build that?' It comes to you whether you read the paper or not, if you just stop and think."

And what of his years in the Marines? "I didn't go to any war zone, and I got an education. It was super lucky all the way around, but it doesn't normally happen that way. Yeh, I got a year of electronics training and I got a political education."

--30--

FIRE AT THE COVERED WAGON COFFEEHOUSE:

IDAHO GI PROJECT ATTACKED

MOUNTAIN HOME, Idaho (LNS)--The Covered Wagon, a GI coffeehouse which served as a meeting place for local people and off-duty GIs burned down at the end of November.

People who work at the project suspect arson. Only a few days before the fire a member of the project was beaten up inside the coffeehouse; the

night before someone broke into the coffeehouse and painted "This is just a warning" on the wall.

The Covered Wagon was the scene of much political activity around the Mountain Home Air Force Base located nearby. They put out Helping Hand (a GI paper), did military counselling, had women's meetings, and political education sessions. Music groups as well as local organizations like the Idaho Migrants Program met in the coffeehouse.

An hour before the fire, the coffeehouse was inspected by a member of the project. The front door was secure then but when firemen arrived later, they found the lock broken.

A duplicating machine, several appliances, furniture, a piano and other musical instruments, library, files and papers were destroyed. Funds are needed. Send anything you can spare to Covered Wagon, PO Box 729, Mountain Home, Idaho, 83647.

-30-

NEW PAMPHLETS AVAILABLE

NEW YORK (LNS)--Times Change Press, which publishes pamphlets and posters on subjects ranging from the Tupamaros to Ecology has announced the publication of some new pamphlets. Some of the new releases include: "Unbecoming Men"--written by a men's consciousness-raising group; "Generations of Denial--75 Short Biographies of Women in History"; and "Burn This and Memorize Yourself"--poems for women by Alta.

Times Change says the important word for them is "outreach"--which is what they are trying to do with their brightly-printed glossy-covered pamphlets.

For a catalogue, write Times Change Press, 1023 6th Ave., New York, NY, 10018.

-30-

EMMA GOLDMAN ON WOMEN'S LIBERATION

"The right to vote, or equal civil rights, may be good demands, but true emancipation begins neither at the polls nor in the courts. It begins in woman's soul. History tells us that every oppressed class gained true liberation from its masters through its own efforts. It is necessary that woman learn that lesson, that she realise that her freedom will reach as far as her power to achieve her own freedom reaches."

Emma Goldman, 1911

IT TAKES A LOT OF NERVE--AND A LOT OF POWER

HOUSTON (LNS)--Houston Lighting and Power Co. filed a federal suit seeking to overturn the government program against water pollution. The company is seeking to stop the Environmental Protection Agency from interfering with the construction of the huge Cedar Bayou generating plant under the order passed last year which requires all industries to get a permit before they dump waste into rivers. 30

DOES ASIA HAVE A FORD IN ITS FUTURE?

by BMT Information Systems

BAD/LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: BMT is a research group based in Ann Arbor, Michigan.)

It is our goal to be in every single country there is. We at Ford Motor Co. look at a world without any boundaries...We don't consider ourselves basically an American company. We are a multinational company. And when we approach a government that doesn't like the U.S. we always say "Who do you like? Britain? Germany? We carry a lot of flags."

--Robert Stevenson, Ford's executive vice-president for international automotive operations in Business Week

The Ford Motor Co. is a world-wide business. Last year, the volume of Ford's foreign sales was second only to Standard Oil of New Jersey.

And to keep sales growing, Ford has a Better Idea -- develop and market a cheap car for Asia. And as a hedge against countries that might be reluctant to embrace Ford, the company is helping the Pentagon to perfect an automatic battlefield for use in third world countries.

Back in 1963, when Business Week did its first special report on multinational corporations, Ford was chosen as a case study; the article was entitled "How Ford gets the most from its multinational empire."

At that time Ford was among the biggest of the multinationals, with plants in 20 countries, and some 110,000 workers overseas.

Ford had put well over \$1 billion into foreign operations since 1950, while foreign plants were turning out 14 lines of cars and trucks distinct from Ford's U.S. made vehicles.

"What excites scholars," the Business Week feature observed, "is that the multinational corporation appears to be more than just an instrument for profits. They see it as a means by which business can act as a stabilizer in a world full of tensions."

Currently, Ford is manufacturing or assembling cars, trucks, or tractors in 21 countries and has sales companies in eight others. Forty-four per cent of its employment is accounted for by operations outside the U.S. Foreign income accounts for 24 per cent of Ford's profits.

The big promise in Ford's future as President Iacocca envisions it is "in expanding into a truly commanding position in the vast international auto market."

Ford sells cars in 133 countries and is currently pouring more than 40 per cent of its \$700 million in capital expenditures this year into foreign operations. Already expanding into the Philippines and Thailand, Ford is planning to move into Indonesia and Yugoslavia, South

Viet Nam, and, despite being closed down in Peru and taken over in Chile, expects to announce an impressive capital outlay for Brazil.

"The reason," Forbes Magazine explains, "is elemental: There has been an erosion in Ford's U.S. profitability since 1965, but net income from overseas operations has nearly doubled.

Henry Ford II told the Copenhagen Junior Chamber of Commerce last year that

"National differences should not be allowed to keep the people of different countries from doing whatever it is in their mutual interest to do. This is the basic philosophy behind the multinational corporation, and the world will be better when this same philosophy gains wider acceptance in other aspects of human endeavor."

Ford has little sympathy with mass public transportation as an alternative to the private car.

"Automobiles," he remarked recently, "as long as I'm going to be a working man, are certainly going to be the basic means of transportation in this country and other parts of the world...Mass transportation in certain areas is certainly a necessity, but if you think mass transportation is going to replace the automobile, I think you're whistling Dixie or taking pot."

Ford (as well as General Motors and Chrysler) is pursuing a three-phase strategy to penetrate the Asian auto market. First, they plan to establish manufacturing operations in white-controlled Australia and South Africa as springboards for the Asian and African market.

Asia is the focus for much of the \$700 million Ford is spending during 1971 to expand and modernize its world-wide facilities. Ford formed a new subsidiary called Ford Asia-Pacific & South Africa Inc. Its headquarters, presently at the Ford of Australia head office, will soon move to its own complex in downtown Melbourne.

Initially, its main task will be to coordinate existing Ford manufacturing operations in Australia and South Africa; assembly subsidiaries in the Philippines, Singapore, and New Zealand; to get together a license in Thailand assembling British Fords; and to coordinate sales operations elsewhere in the region.

Phase two of the auto giant's strategy of exploitation involves establishing a secondary manufacturing and marketing base in Japan, jointly with Japanese partners. That move allows the companies to cash in on the growing luxury car market in Japan and to win a piece of the booming export market for Japanese vehicles in the U.S. and around the world.

GM has finished its connection with Isuzu Motors, and Chrysler is linked with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

The Big Three's third strategic step is to launch high-volume mass production of cheap cars and trucks in Asian countries to capture the mass market for vehicles, while this region of one

billion people is still under-developed. This will forestall independent auto development, meet Japanese competition on an equal footing, and maintain world automotive hegemony for Detroit.

So far, only Ford has announced its plans in this area. In July of this year, the family firm let it be known that it is planning to invest nearly \$1 billion in Asia by 1980. Late in 1969, when Henry Ford II announced his company's intention of concentrating on making and selling autos in Asia in the years ahead, he remarked that a principal reason for his decision was an "attractive supply of cheap labor."

In the words of Business Week, Ford "is shaping a strategy for putting Asia's millions on wheels."

Actually the proposed car, which Henry Ford II has characterized as "a sort of modern day Model T," would be little else but wheels. According to one idea advanced by Ford planners, the automobile would have a plywood body, "rugged" frame and two-cylinder engine; it would retail for under U.S. \$1,000.

J.W. Henderson, Detroit representative of the Asia-Pacific & South Africa subsidiary, told us in an interview that U.S. foreign aid funds, administered through the Agency for International Development (AID), would be available to build the roads for the anticipated flood of cars.

South Korea is a good example of Ford penetration. The South Korean government recently opened an immense new AID-built super-highway connecting Seoul and Pusan with great fanfare. In February of this year, it was announced that Ford was expanding its operation in that country. Toyota now dominates this small but profitable market, but the Japanese firm will gradually give way to Ford domination since its continued presence in South Korea is an important barrier to increased Japanese trade with China.

Ford has obtained the Seoul government's approval to construct an auto engine plant and parts foundry in a 50-50 joint venture with Ford's local dealer-assembler, Hyundai Motor Company.

Ford is holding talks aimed at establishing an automotive factory on Taiwan. And in February, Ford announced it will invest \$10 million in an Indonesian plant to assemble small automobiles while forecasting eventual sales of 100,000 Fords a year in the Archipelago.

Ford leads the list of large U.S. corporations now exploring manufacturing investments in South Viet Nam. Saigon government sources report that Ford has proposed a \$6 million assembly operation for autos, trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery. Ford is planning a possible plant 12 miles northeast of Saigon at Bien Hoa.

Business ventures in Viet Nam are nothing new for Ford. Its subsidiary Philco-Ford has been in Vietnam since at least 1967. That year Business Week ran an article entitled "What Vietnam

is Teaching Philco" with the subtitle:

"The company's contracts with the military for behind-the-lines services such as transport and warehousing are providing experience it hopes to apply in other underdeveloped nations."

At that time Philco-Ford was conducting a vehicle maintenance service for the whole Danang combat command; supplying and operating an army vehicles parts supply line and warehousing system stretching from Tacoma, Washington to Saigon; and keeping the dockside handling equipment in running condition in Vietnam.

These contracts, currently worth some \$32 million a year to Philco-Ford evolved in just a few years from a small operation that consisted largely of a \$600,000 contract to supply some roadbuilding experts.

Yet according to M.L. Long, a high Philco official, that is only the beginning. Given a long-term U.S. economic commitment to Southeast Asia, Long looks forward to getting some \$1.7 billion in business throughout the area in 1971.

Philco-Ford has been a major corporate supplier for the electronic battlefield in Vietnam, producing sensing and communication system.

To provide such equipment, Philco-Ford drew on its long experience in producing military telecommunications systems. It has built:

- *three aircraft warning and control systems for Iran;

- *an "Integrated Joint Communications System" linking Okinawa, Taiwan, and the Philippines;

- *a nationwide telecommunications network for the U.S. Air Force in South Korea;

- *a global "secure voice network" for the Pentagon.

At the close of 1968, Philco-Ford completed installation of a \$100 million integrated wideband communications system (IWCS) in Thailand.

It has been called "without exaggeration the AT&T of Southeast Asia" by Dr. George R. Thompson, a top Pentagon official and historian of the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command.

This Thai network is linked with a similar network in South Vietnam which in turn feeds into other satellite and submarine cable networks.

Designed especially to meet Thai military communications demands, its major use to date has been to perform various classified services for the American military.

It has been hailed by Philco-Ford officials for its role in calling air-strikes in the Khe-Sanh siege and "for helping clear the muddy picture created by the TET offensive."

It is fully functioning as part of the Pentagon's world-wide defense communications system (DCS) and, according to most recent reports, is being run by 300 military men, specially trained at the U.S. Army Signal Center and School, Fort Monmouth,

New Jersey, together with a "handful" of Philco-Ford technicians.

The economic as well as military importance of this system was described by a Ford executive in an interview appearing in Electronic News. Henry E. Hockeimer, vice-president and general manager of Philco-Ford's Communications & Electronics Division, explained that Ford's experience in Thailand is prompting Philco-Ford

"to evaluate future telecommunications business prospects in the military market in expectation of fundamental changes in geopolitics and America's strategic policies."

In the light of increasing resistance from overseas youth movements and a progressively worsening balance of payments, Hockeimer believes there are clear political and financial reasons for reducing U.S. overseas troop concentrations. Electronic News continues:

"This won't mean a return to isolation. The evolution," he (Hockeimer) said, "of new, super systems of massive transport -- such as the C-5 giant jets which can move troops en masse to trouble spots in a matter of hours -- will enable us to meet our commitments. A new generation of fast maritime ships will enable us to quickly supply troops so moved."

"For those of us in military telecommunications, this development means that the traditional lines between strategic and tactical equipment will blur," Hockeimer observed.

"We can foresee the time when the need for fixed, strategic trunking networks, which tie our bases together, will diminish. And in their place we will develop transportable telecommunications equipment that may be taken anywhere, anytime and set up immediately for high capacity communications via satellites, back to the States."

Hockeimer declined to set a timetable for these developments but conceded that "we have taken them into account for future business planning."

The Better Idea People at Ford are engaged in a worldwide auto strategy. As a multinational corporation, the company is eagerly and profitably acting as a "stabilizing economic force" in the Third World. And when the Third World resists, Ford supplies the Pentagon with the means of stabilizing the Third World's markets by force.

*****-30-*****
DRUG COMPANIES SKIMP ON MEDICINES

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Some doctors at Harlem Hospital discovered by accident that pills being given to heart patients there were too weak to do any good.

Doctors started suspecting things when patients showed a swelling of the feet, scratchy sounds in the lungs, and an irregular heartbeat -- all of which should have been cleared up by the digitalis pills.

Investigating further, the doctors found a striking difference between the effectiveness of the manufacturers' samples and the regular orders of the drug.

-30-

[Note to editors: The following report on the state of plans for the Republican National Convention in San Diego in 1972 is really long. We also think it's really valuable in giving a clearer picture of how things are shaping up for an action that seemed like such a natural that many people have tended to take it for granted. They have assumed that "something heavy will be coming down in San Diego" without giving much real thought to who will do the work necessary to pull off such a major action or how lasting value can come out of a single week-long operation.

This report was put together by people who have been working with the San Diego Coalition since its first meeting. We didn't do much editing on it, because we thought you'd probably like to see what the people who are working on the plans have to say for themselves, and we think they do a pretty good job of it. See you in San Diego.]

"SEE YOU IN SAN DIEGO":
RADICAL COALITION PUTS FLESH ON THE SLOGAN
LIBERATION News Service

The Republican Party is coming to San Diego complete with Richard Nixon, Spiro Agnew, John Mitchell and Billy Graham. Estimates of the number of people who will come to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the Grand Old Party, range from the San Diego Police Department's 100,000 to Jerry Rubin's 1,000,000. While the city is preparing for the Republicans' comfort, the San Diego Convention Coalition is preparing to coordinate the demonstrators into an effective political force.

CONVENTION '72

To become the host city for the convention San Diego had to come up with \$1.5 million for the initial bid, \$800,000 in cash. San Diego almost dropped out of the bidding until Nixon sent a semi-public memo to Bob Finch saying "Let's put San Diego back into the running." Bob Wilson, Nixon crony and San Diego congressman, came to the rescue at this point by securing \$400,000 from Sheraton Hotels Inc. Sheraton has two hotels in San Diego and a third under construction (all of which would benefit from an influx of conventioners). The state GOP committee came up with \$300,000 to round out the bid.

The money doesn't stop there. At this point estimates for the total cost of the convention are running at about \$5,000,000. This includes \$900,000 requested from the Federal Government for riot equipment and training.

While Nixon and the local power structure want the convention here, much of the local population doesn't. One poll taken after it was announced that San Diego would be the host city showed that 67% of those polled were against the convention coming here.

It's not clear exactly why Nixon chose to stage his coronation here. One political reason put forth is that if Nixon wins California in the '72 elections, it is doubtful that he can be defeated.

Why the city wants the convention is a little more obvious. They hope to attract more conventions in the future to bolster San Diego's sagging economy.

While San Diego's power structure is gloating over the future convention dollars that they hope to bring into the restaurant, hotel and tourist business, the local population faces worsening economic realities.

San Diego's economy boomed during the early 60's with its huge defense plants, but now, with fewer and fewer large defense contracts, the city faces economic crisis. San Diego has been the scene of many labor disputes during the last year. Many working people are becoming increasingly unhappy with their jobs and their wages. There have been strikes or bitter negotiations among the longshoremen, Rohr Aircraft Assemblage and the United Farm Workers to name a few. Unemployment is reaching epidemic proportions fed by lay-offs and firings, and the welfare system is incapable of responding adequately.

The youth population is dissatisfied, partly because of constant police harassment and dope busts. The dissatisfaction is becoming more and more organized.

Women's Centers, Women's Study Groups, and Women's Caucuses have proliferated in the last few years. Electoral evidence of the effectiveness of the local women's movement is shown by the fact that one of the strong contenders in the recent mayorial primary was a woman.

The local Welfare Rights Chapter is growing and is noticeably unappreciative of the State's Governor. (Reagan has been leading attempts to cut back on welfare).

Black and Chicano papers have increased their circulation and impact, and many Third World Student and Labor Organizations have formed. The Pala Indians have taken nearby Escondido to court over water rights.

A strong GI movement has developed in San Diego and is constantly in the news protesting unfair regulations and conditions. GI's regularly speak out against their role in the war and civilian support for them is growing. The recent 'Stop the Constellation Vote', in which the overwhelming majority voted for the Constellation not to sail for Vietnam duty, showed how much it has grown already.

While C. Arnholt Smith (a close friend of Nixon's and his largest campaign contributor in '68) and Pete Wilson, the new Mayor and one of the "bright new faces" in the Republican Party, try to present San Diego as a sleepy, conservative paradise, the city has a growing movement to contradict this picture.

This growing movement was as frustrated and confused as everyone else in San Diego when the news broke that the convention was coming here. It was clear to the movement that no one wanted a replay of Chicago, yet people wanted to effectively show the world that the Republicans don't represent the American people and to evict Richard Nixon from the White House.

On October 3, a meeting between movement groups took place at the DOOR (a San Diego underground paper) House to discuss what could be done. This meeting was the first of many that led to the formation of the San Diego Convention Coalition. There was nothing really concrete to discuss at that first meeting, or so it seemed. No one really

had any idea what the convention meant -- how much would have to be done and what could be accomplished.

The Community Congress, and association of liberal service-oriented groups, many of which receive county funding, announced that they were planning a convention of alternative cultures and life styles to coincide with the Republican Convention. Its purposes would be to parallel and ignore the Republicans and to be "constructive instead of destructive." Spokespeople for the idea talked about a national organization coming out of the alternative convention. They said that the convention would show the real problems to the world. One person who spoke for the idea said that a lot of the needs of the alternative convention had been decided on but that setting the mood and tenor of the event might perhaps be left to the groups at this meeting.

People at the meeting were somewhat overwhelmed by this proposal. Beyond the fact that everyone there was united in opposition to Nixon and the Republicans, there were many different political positions represented and none of those had been discussed. Most of the groups there wanted to confront the Republicans in some way, not ignore them. People became very wary of the alternative convention idea when they found out that only one meeting of the Community Congress had been held to discuss it.

As more ideas were talked about it became apparent that a lot of political discussion would have to take place if the individual groups were to act as a group to create a successful united front against the Republican Convention.

It was decided that the groups would meet again in two weeks, giving everyone time to talk among themselves and decide whether or not they would want to work with other groups around the convention.

At the second meeting it seemed as though the concept of any type of coalition was doomed before it got off the ground. Essentially, what happened was a four hour debate between pro and con alternative convention forces. It was finally decided by a 13-3-3 vote to go to the Community Congress and ask them not to hold the alternative convention at the same time as the Republican one.

The discussion before the vote revealed a total lack of togetherness in politics or direction. The discussion referred to manipulation by the city of the alternative convention. Overall, there were no consistent arguments for or against the alternative convention, only vague charges and fears. Some of these fears proved true in the ensuing meeting with the Community Congress. It turned out that Community Congress hadn't officially sent anyone to the convention meetings and the alternative convention at that time was still only a proposal. It was decided that if the Community Congress and The Coalition (in its form at that time) would ever work together it would have to be a slow evolving progress.

WHO IS THE COALITION

The San Diego Convention Coalition seems to be the best hope for San Diego in '72 not to be a replay of Chicago '68. In Chicago, there was no real leadership or planning among local people. Almost all negotiations and publicity were handled by national leaders who relied on a small segment of the radical community to handle the massive amounts of work involved in putting on demonstrations

and the ill-fated Festival of Life. In direct contrast to that, the Coalition has developed into a broad-based organization with a local orientation. Room has been left for national figures on the steering committee, but the bulk of people involved will be from San Diego.

The Coalition includes people from six underground papers, women's and Third World groups, representatives from the National Lawyers Guild, four groups of GI counselors and organizers, students, and people from a variety of other community and social change organizations.

Because the people in the Coalition are local people, they are interested in not only confronting the Republicans but also living in San Diego after the Republicans leave town.

THE POLITICS OF THE COALITION

One key area of discussion within the Coalition has been over the issue of how to build a strong radical movement that cannot be absorbed or co-opted by the Democratic Party. Fears were voiced by many members that, because the Coalition was focussing on the Republican strategy and policies, this focus could be used by the Democratic Party to build their own base. Although the question has not been totally resolved in the minds of many people, the Coalition emerged with four points that they felt will help prevent being absorbed or co-opted by the Democratic Party.

The four points that the group settled on are:

1.) Building the broadest possible Coalition to non-violently and openly oppose the Republican Party leadership. The Coalition has agreed to and is making special efforts to include individuals and organizations representing Third World people, women, GIs and Veterans, working people, the unemployed, gay people, students, and alienated youths.

2.) In the Coalition and in all Coalition projects, members have agreed to struggle against all forms of domination based on race, sex, or class exploitation.

3.) The Coalition is working to establish contacts with groups throughout the United States, especially in the Western region.

4.) The members of the Coalition have agreed to discuss and resolve all disagreements internally. No group in the Coalition is bound to participate in the actions of the whole Coalition, but all have agreed not to publicly oppose the decisions of the Coalition or participating groups.

One thing that has been stressed from the beginnings of the Coalition is that the group does not see the GOP Convention as a one-shot action. Rather, they see the convention as one part of an over-all strategy that will help build on-going projects and future actions. Another thing that Coalition members are quick to point out is that they do not see the Coalition as a closed organization. Members say that the Coalition is open to suggestions and criticisms and is willing to try and work with as many groups as is possible.

The San Diego Convention Coalition and allied groups are working together to build a strong organization. They believe that, with proper planning, the actions of the hundreds of thousands of people coming to San Diego during next August will be a powerful political force. This force will be

directed into the national and local political arenas.

* * *

A sophisticated organizational structure has emerged to direct the energies of the people that will be coming to San Diego next summer. The coalition has set up committees, most of which are already functioning, to deal with many of the projected needs that will arise over the next eight months.

The research committee has been active, keeping an eye on police, Republican, city, and liberal strategies as they emerge.

Other committees are dealing with providing legal, medical, and other services for the convention. The coalition has committees that are working on internal and external security, communications, internal and external political education, media, fundraising, and organizing and recruiting new people to work with the Coalition.

The women's and Third World caucuses also play vital roles in the Coalition. The overall situation is observed and recorded by a steering committee composed of members from the various committees and individuals from the Coalition at large. The steering committee advises committees, and presents proposals to the Coalition general meetings which are held weekly.

The Coalition has left room in its organizational structure for various representatives of national organizations, if they decide to participate. Contacts have already been made with some national and regional organizations and the response has generally been favorable. The leadership is on a rotational basis, and inexperienced members of the Coalition are encouraged to take on new kinds of responsibilities.

As San Diegans, the Coalition feels that they have a major responsibility to San Diego. They foresee undertaking a major educational program in San Diego that will try to educate the local citizenry to the coalition's perspective on national and local issues. Already, the Coalition has supported striking machinists on the picket lines at the Rohn Industries plant in San Diego. Other programs currently being considered by the Coalition range from non-violent demonstrations to door-to-door campaigning.

NATIONAL GOALS

The San Diego Coalition has proposed the following goals for actions that will take place in San Diego during the GOP Convention:

1. To evict Nixon from the presidency.
2. To make it clear to all political parties that the people want an immediate end to all aspects of the war in Indo-china. As an important part of this, the Coalition is committed to exposing and stopping the escalating technological war in South-east Asia.
3. To expose and fight against the increasing restrictions placed upon the American people by the existing economic and political conditions.
4. To mobilize a massive array of Americans united in their opposition to Nixon and the war, and in their determination to share in the political processes which shape their lives. The Coalition wants to gather representatives from all segments of America -- from labor Unions, to alienated youths, to mothers for peace.
5. To accelerate the growth of political

understanding in San Diego and to contribute to an increased awareness nationally.

6. To fight the feelings of defeatism and sense of powerlessness among the American people.

The Coalition is and will be working full time over the next eight months to make the implementation of their goals a reality. The work has been divided into five major areas:

1. Communication and Education: The Coalition wants to tell as many people as possible to come to San Diego if they're dissatisfied with Nixon. Communication will be more specific as the actual date of the actions approaches, culminating in August with details about where to stay, what form demonstrations will take, and how to be effectively non-violent.

The education will be about current domestic and international Administrative policies. The Coalition is considering using national teach-ins, local and national petitions, massive leafleting, radio and TV spots, and speakers to carry its ideas to the people.

2. Recruitment and Organizing: The Coalition envisions a massive organization of personnel and resources. People from all over the country, including national organizers are being recruited to organize around local and national issues, and to encourage people to come to San Diego.

3. Providing Services: This will include legal and medical teams led by people experienced in dealing with massive actions. The coalition will attempt to provide food, housing, and communications networks for the large numbers of people expected in San Diego.

4. Action Co-ordination: The Coalition will orchestrate actions between now and next August, and coordinate the actions during the convention.

5. Fundraising: San Diego people project that next year's actions will cost over \$100,000. Benefits, cocktail parties and other activities are in the works.

TYPES OF ACTIONS

Proposed types of actions to take place during the convention fall into three broad categories: Demonstrations, the People's Platform, and Expose '72.

The Convention Coalition is proposing that world-wide demonstrations occur at the same time as the Republican Convention to show world wide opposition to the Nixon Doctrine. In San Diego, it is proposed that there will be at least one massive, legal dignified demonstration that will march past the site of the Convention.

Formal publicized authorization will be sought for delegations to carry the flags of countries and liberation movements that wish to register their opposition to Nixon. To insure that the general public is aware of the reason for the demonstration, it has been suggested that there be a few large floats to conceptualize the issues.

Beyond this, the Coaliton is proposing that people divide themselves into banner carrying contingents to signify the diverse array of opposition to current US policies.

At the Sports Arena itself, a People's Platform will be presented to the GOP. This platform, which is now only at the proposal stage will present arguments against, and alternatives to current GOP policies. The Coaliton hope to work out the substance of the Platform together with other groups from all

over the world during the next six months.

The other days of the Convention are, at this time, being left open for specialized and large actions around targets of peoples' own choosing. The key emphasis on all demonstrations around the Republican Convention will be their non-violent character.

Perhaps the most original idea proposed by the San Diego Coalition is Expose '72, an exposition at or near the campsites which would include:

Exhibits related to issues at the convention (eg the electronic battlefield, health care, the economy, third world movements in the US, women, Vietnam, Palestine, Africa, Latin America, China and Cuba); the continuous showing of films that will heighten people's consciousness around issues; the display and finishing of the floats; the construction of a video net using either large screens, or lots of TV sets to link people together and to broadcast things like videotape messages from other countries; panel discussions; and news broadcasts.

Expose '72 will also be the center for entertainment, including music and theater groups.

The Coalition is also considering the possibility of publishing a daily newspaper during the convention activities.

Members of the Coalition have taken great pains to stress that all of the ideas being discussed for the convention are, at this time, only tentative. They say that they welcome ideas and input from organizations and individuals from all over the country.

One member of the Coalition, who asked not to be identified, summed up what seems to be the feeling throughout the movement in San Diego, "We do not want just another anti-war action, but we'll be working to construct a life-sustaining organization of people across the country, and particularly people in San Diego who want to change their present circumstances. While we feel that actions in San Diego will have national and international implications, members of the coalition have a commitment to the people of San Diego. We live here. We work here. We are close to the people here. We'll be here after the convention."

See you next summer!

The San Diego Coalition may be contacted at:
PO Box 8267, San Diego, Calif, 92102.

-30-

NEW REP PAMPHLETS AVAILABLE

DETROIT (LNS)--Radical Education Project (REP) a longtime movement print shop has announced the publishing of some new pamphlets:

"Double Jeopardy: To be Black and Female" by Frances Beal, "Zimbabwe: History of Struggle", "Up-rooting Racism and Racists in the United States" by James and Grace Lee Boggs, "Women's Servitude under Law" by Ann Garfinkle, Carol Lefcourt, and Diane B. Schulder, "The Economic Basis of Law and State" by Ken Cloke, "To Get a Good Job, Get a Good Education", "Health Care and Medical Work in China" by Joshua Horn.

For a REP brochure which lists all of their pamphlets, write REP, PO Box 561-A, Detroit, Mich, 48232

-30-

RADICAL POET JOHN SINCLAIR GETS OUT OF JAIL
AFTER MASSIVE MICHIGAN YOUTH RALLY

by T. Tripper

LIBERATION News Service

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (LNS)--The bars slid away and poet-musician-revolutionary John Sinclair walked out the door of the largest walled prison in the United States, Michigan's Jackson State, as a crowd of friends and newsmen pressed forward to greet him. Free at last after serving 28 months of a 10-year sentence for possessing two joints of marijuana!

Amid sobs and laughter, kisses and hugs, the reporters snapped their questions: "Mr. Sinclair, did you hear about the decision from your lawyers?" and "Mr. Sinclair, after all you've been through, what do you think of marijuana?"

No, he had not heard about the decision from his lawyer, but over Detroit rock station WRIF, and well, he wanted to go home and smoke a joint. But before going home to the Ann Arbor commune of the Rainbow People's Party (formerly the White Panther Party), John took a last look over his shoulder: "Now that I'm free, one of the first things I want to do is to expose the snakepit behind me."

His hair was long, very long. Ironically enough, it had been protected by a court order requiring prison authorities to keep John "identifiable" for an upcoming conspiracy trial. The charges stem from a bomb that went off in the Ann Arbor office of the CIA several months after John went to jail. The FBI had done what it could to keep John off the streets.

But then what force moved the prison bars aside Dec. 13? What spurred the seven justices of the Michigan Supreme Court to toss out their own decision five weeks earlier not to grant John appeal bond? How come John Sinclair, the dangerous-perverter-of-our-youth, is home free?

* * *

I was waiting for the bus to Ann Arbor. The young ticket seller asked me about my Vietnam-solidarity button, so I told her about the National Liberation Front fighting to drive us from their land. And she, patriotically stiff, told me of three friends who died in Vietnam and "we should bomb Hanoi."

Better try a different tack, I told myself. And I asked her whether she'd heard about the John Sinclair Freedom Rally to be staged that night in Ann Arbor's 15,000-seat Crisler Arena. But before she could answer, a 55-year-old blue-capped bus driver butted in. He was filling out his log on the counter.

--That John Sinclair isn't in jail for those two marijuana cigarettes, you know. He's in there because he's a revolutionary. And you know what? I'm out here cause I'm a counter-revolutionary.

--But that doesn't bother you, putting people in jail for crimes they're not charged with?

--Look, they put Al Capone away for income tax evasion.

I excused myself, and went off to board his bus, encouraged only that he had heard John's name.

* * *

"I would like to say at this time that it is the opinion of myself and that of my department that the White Panther Party is working toward obtaining control of large masses of young people for the primary purpose of causing revolution in this country.

"The methods used to recruit these people is based on a complete dropout of our society and the adoption of a system involving rock music and the free use of drugs and sex in a setting of commune living.

"It is apparent that every attempt is being made to break down the moral relationship between the youth and his or her parents along with a complete disregard for law and order.

"It is also apparent that much of the material used in writings published by this organization come directly from the Red Book of quotations by Mao Tse-tung. While Mao relates to the 'masses' as the workers, this organization relates to the masses of young people....

"Gentlemen, based on the information that we have obtained through other normal police functions, we would have to consider the White Panther Party as an organization bent on total destruction of the present government of the United States and detrimental to the welfare of this country."

--Sgt. Clifford A. Murray, Special Investigation Unit, Intelligence Section, Michigan State Police, testifying before the U.S. Senate Internal Securities Sub-committee, September 25, 1970.

* * *

Ann Arbor. The University of Michigan's Crisler Arena. Tickets sold out hours after the Rainbow People's Party told the press that John Lennon and Yoko Ono would join the roster of movement leaders and musical groups scheduled to appear at the massive youth rally to free John.

It would be Lennon's first major American appearance in two years, and the rally's organizers held off the announcement to keep hungry East and West Coast Lennon fans from rushing to Ann Arbor where tickets would be all sold out.

The lights went out and the rally began, the biggest event so far in a campaign that began shortly after July 28, 1969, when Judge Robert Colombo of the Detroit Recorder's Court sentenced John to a long stretch for giving two joints to a couple of undercover agents who begged him for some grass.

Meanwhile, thousands of joints travelled through the crowd raising a cloud of smoke to the rafters. The Psychedelic Rangers, friends of the Rainbow People's Party took the place of security guards and kept a careful and benevolent eye out for freak-outs. But freak-outs were nowhere to be found.

Perhaps no recent assemblage besides George

Harrison's Bangla Desh concert matched the cultural and political energy on stage.

The night began with Allen Ginsberg chanting and moaning a lengthy invocation for the death of the culture that put John in jail. Ginsberg's voice, one of the most sonorous in American poetry, let loose a haunting, half-beautiful drone about his recent visit to India where he saw streams of refugees fleeing East Pakistan. And Ginsberg set the central theme of the evening--a merger of politics and song.

The music was good, very good. Archie Shepp, internationally beloved jazz pioneer on alto sax, got it on with Roswell Rudd and the Contemporary Jazz Quartet. Phil Ochs sang a new protest ballad about Richard Nixon derived from an old protest ballad about Mississippi. The UP, Ann Arbor's hometown band and a wing of the Rainbow People's Party, played "Jailhouse Rock" and passed out 15,000 free copies of a single, "Free John Now!"

A whole host of hard-rocking people's bands from the San Francisco Bay Area to New York's Lower East Side had performed before Stevie Wonder turned up with three back-up singers and a band. He reportedly had to be talked out of doing a two-hour set. The rally, scheduled to end at midnight, had already reached two a.m. when Stevie turned on--dancing and wailing, playing organ and drums.

But whatever the energy of the music, the audience lavished much of its enthusiastic applause on the radical speakers. Three Chicago Seven defendants, Black Panther Bobby Seale, Attorney William Kunstler, Marge Tabankin (president of the National Student Assoc.), representatives of the National Welfare Rights Organization and the Detroit Labor Defense Coalition, Ed Sanders (a former Fug), and Father Groppi of Milwaukee alternated with the line-up of bands.

"We've got to get John out so he can start organizing the music for the people's convention at San Diego next summer," Dave Dellinger urged. William Kunstler, who spoke on tape, called the present marijuana laws "irrational, unjust, and indefensible."

"It is time for young people to unite to destroy these laws and the place to start is with John Sinclair," Kunstler argued. Bobby Seale compared John Sinclair's case with the cases of Angela Davis and Panther leaders and talked of the Panther Party's survival programs--free breakfasts, free clothing, free shoes, free medical care, and plans for several free farms.

"What we are doing here is uniting music and revolutionary politics to build a revolution around the country," said Jerry Rubin to screams of "Right On!". He also called for "500,000 or a million of you to turn up at the Republican National Convention to humiliate and defeat Richard Nixon."

Attica, capitalism, Vietnam, Cuba, racism, and the struggle to forge a revolutionary culture--the themes repeated themselves again and again. At the refreshment stands, the most cynical people you could find were at least happy that the evening's proceeds wouldn't wind up in the hands of a businessman. And back in the Arena, thousands of young whites roared their approval of the Movement.

At one point, Leni Sinclair, John's wife, called--

ed him at Jackson State Prison and put their four-year old daughter, Sunny Sinclair, on the phone while the conversation blared out through the PA system.

"Hi, watcha doing?" Sunny asked. "I'm trying to get home," John replied. "I want to be with you. What they try to do is to isolate us, make us feel alone. Make us think we're all alone." After a pause, he addressed the crowd, "Say something to me!" and the audience rose to its feet, chanting "Free John Now!", holding up fists and making V-signs. John continued to speak, at times breaking down in sobs of emotion: "I'm just wiped out. I don't know what to say."

* * *

December 5, 1970

Freezing cold in here all day,
& a brother just hung himself in his cell
in the gallery above mine--
quiet is on this gallery like a pall
or a sheet they wrapped around the dead prisoner
as they carried him past my cell
on a stretcher just 15 minutes ago--
weirdness and terror in the air,
even the guards are affected.
Some days it's hard to understand
how any of us in here manage to keep ourselves
from hanging it up like that--
this is no place for men to be caged
this is no place for men at all.

--from the prison diary of John Sinclair

* * *

At about 3 am John Lennon, Yoko Ono, and three friends with acoustic guitars took the stage. A very simple set. Almost folk tunes. They did two new songs--one dedicated to the Attica prisoners' rebellion ("Free the prisoners, jail the judges!") and the other to the struggle in Northern Ireland against British genocide.

Then Yoko sang a song she wrote two days earlier for the women of Ann Arbor, called "Sisters O Sisters." Yoko sings way off-key, but it didn't seem to matter. In fact it helped break down the game of John & Yoko Superstar which we in the audience were tempted to play.

"We came here not only to help John and to spotlight what's going on, but also to show and to say to all of you that apathy isn't it, and that we can do something," Lennon announced. "OK, so flower power didn't work, so what? We start again." And then he set off into the last number, an easy rag which brought down the house with a roar. The song was dedicated to John Sinclair. John Lennon and a friend played steel guitars:

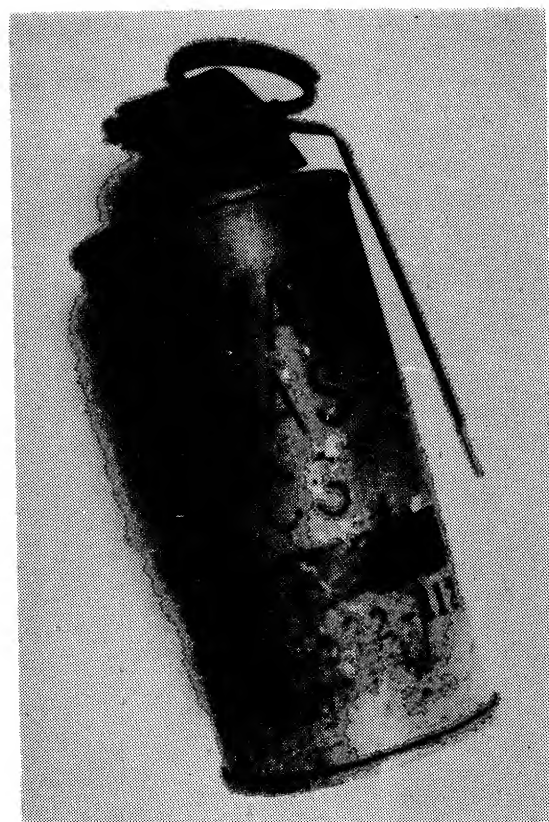
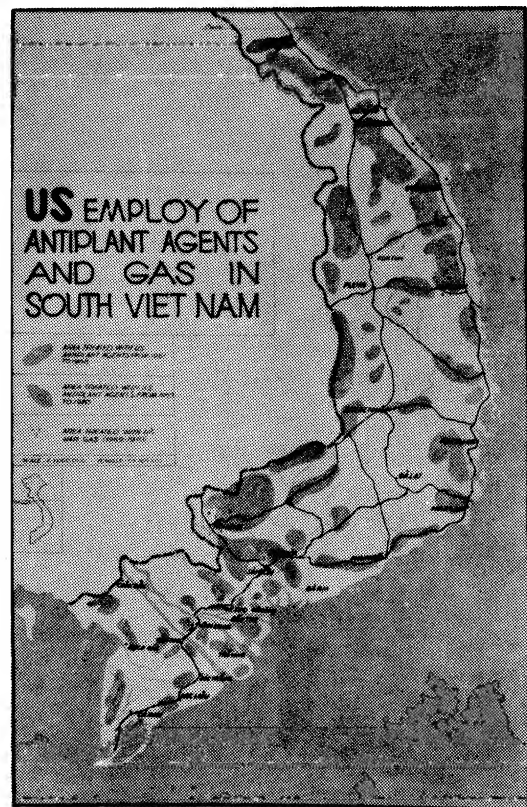
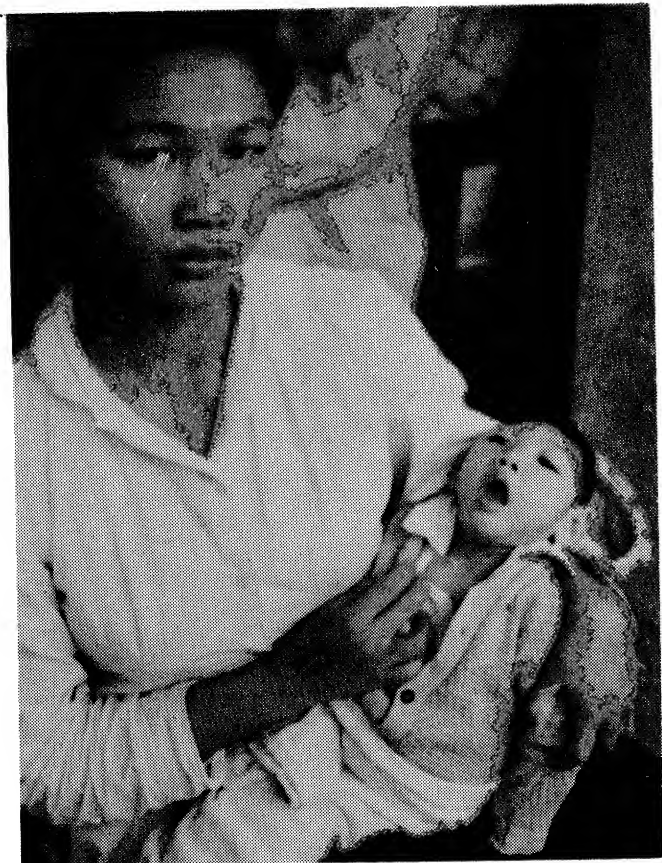
Was he jailed for what he done?
Or representing everyone?
Free John now, if you can,
From the clutches of the Man.
Let him free, lift the lid,
Bring him to his wife and kid.

They gave him ten for two,
What more can the bastards do?
Gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta,
Gotta, gotta set him free.

Screams of "More!" and "Free John now!" and

wild applause filled the air. The rally ended.
(CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER)

December 18, 1971 no more..



Nguyen Thi Thuy, the 9 month old girl baby of Mrs. Tran Thi Cuc, 23, who was poisoned by U.S. toxic chemicals in her 2nd month of pregnancy. Baby suffers from various malformations: spindle-shaped head, wide opened eyes, legs crossed in a scissor like position when supine, almost without sense.

Credit Vietnam News Agency/LNS

Map of U.S. employment of anti-plant agents and gas in South Vietnam.

Credit Vietnam News Agency/LNS

Pineapple-shaped bomblet: Each bomb contains from 240-250 steel pellets of 6.3 mm diameter. Chiefly anti-personnel, not operative against fortifications. Once penetrating the human body, the pellet zig-zags, destroying all organic tissues on its way.

Credit Vietnam News Agency/LNS

CS Canitster

Credit Vietnam News Agency

"Who wants to be liberated!"

**I want love and marriage,
a Birks diamond and 3 kids."**

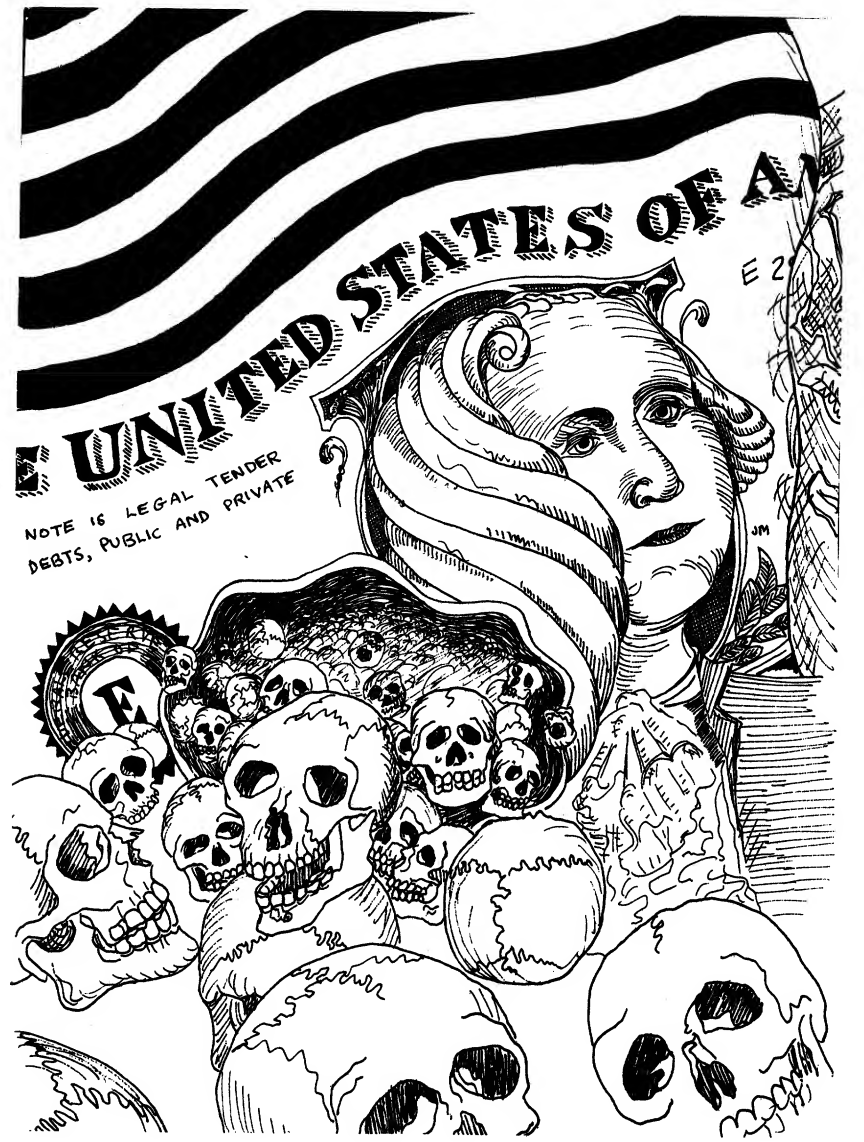
"I'll lead a protest march
against anyone who says
we can't start a great life
on a low budget and high
hopes."

It's because of our budget
that we're buying the ring
at Birks - probably the
best value place in town
for diamonds - and
where we can choose
from stones of different
qualities. We want to be
sure we get the quality
we pay for. And Birks
guarantees exactly that.
Birks diamonds start at
\$100. We may go a little
higher, and someday
exchange it for a bigger
one. Birks will credit us
with the original price we
paid. Not a bad deal when
you figure that might be
10 years from now!

Life's too short not to get
your money's worth out
of it."

CONVENIENT TERMS

Birks Diamonds
Give the look of love



MERRY XMAS
1971
SEASONS GREETINGS
1970
PEACE ON EARTH
1969
GOODWILL TO MEN
1968



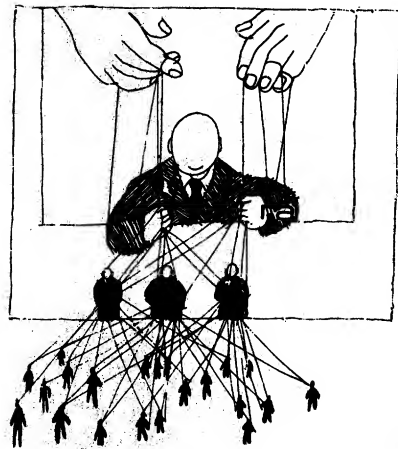
P.H.J.

Ad in Canadian newspaper
Credit Pedestal/LNS

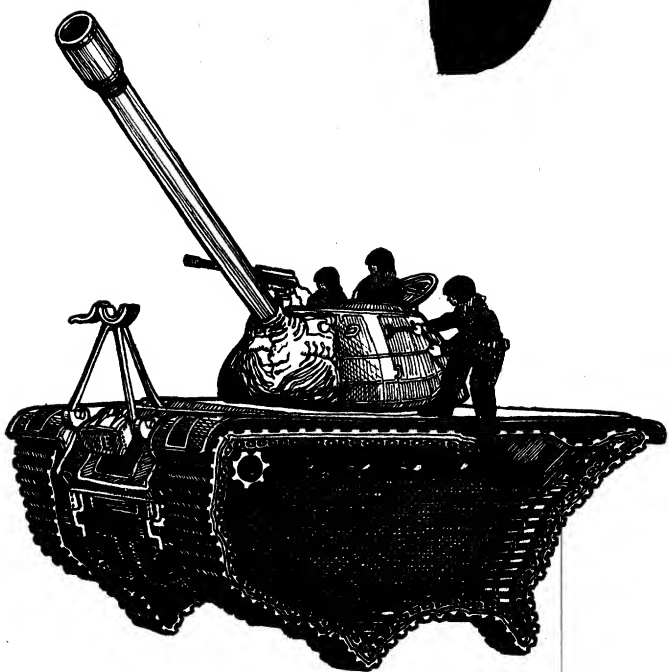
Legal tender
Credit John Mack/LNS

Seasons Greetings from Ayce
Credit All You Can Eat/LNS

Hard Drugs
Credit Venceremos/LNS



Councilman Ciod says:
"Honest to Pete! It's
the hippies that
are the cause of it
all. Who else could
it be?"



Graphic from 1972 Peace Calendar
Credit Erika Weihs/LNS

Take, anyone?
Credit The Roadrunner/LNS

Puppets, Puppeteer
Credit The Roadrunner/LNS

Councilman Clod
Credit Chinook/LNS

Want to get away for the weekend?
Credit Boston After Dark/LNS

Tank
Credit Boston After Dark/LNS



Crowd at Crysler Arena, Ann Arbor
Credit Andy Sacks/LNS

John Sinclair and kids
Credit Andy Sacks/LNS



